



County Borough of Doncaster

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health
for the Year ending
31st December, 1947**

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor H. FORD.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor B. VARLEY

Committee :

Alderman	H. M. CLARK	Councillor	H. JACKSON
,,	R. HODSON	,,	R. KELSALL
Councillor	E. R. CALLANDER	,,	D. L. PIGOTT
,,	S. C. HOLBROOK	,,	W. R. TUDDENHAM
,,	F. S. HEPTONSTALL	,,	T. H. WRIGHT

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

Alderman	H. M. CLARK	Councillor	E. R. CALLANDER
,,	R. HODSON	,,	H. FORD
			Councillor B. VARLEY

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Report for the Year 1947

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the report on the health of the County Borough of Doncaster for 1947.

There were more births than in any previous year, and the birth rate rose substantially to 22·33 per thousand of the population, a rate which has not been exceeded since 1921. The lowest birth rate ever recorded in Doncaster was in 1938, and the extent of the increase in recent years is appreciated when it is realised that while in 1938 for every 220 of the population three children were born, in 1947 five children were born.

The death rate of 12·38 was higher than that in the previous year, due mainly to more deaths from cancer, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, pneumonia, suicide and violence, nephritis and heart disease. The principal causes of death and the percentages of the total deaths due to them were heart disease (22·2%), cancer (15·4%), apoplexy and other circulatory disorders (13·6%), bronchitis and other respiratory diseases (7·4%) and suicide and violence (5·4%).

There was an epidemic of measles and over a thousand cases were notified, mostly in the second quarter of the year; there were two deaths. Doncaster also experienced its share of the widespread outbreak of poliomyelitis and ten cases were confirmed between June and November, none of them proving fatal. A case of smallpox, which recovered, occurred under circumstances which presented alarming possibilities but fortunately the infection did not spread. Only nine confirmed cases of diphtheria were notified, the lowest number ever recorded and all recovered. Three confirmed notifications of cerebro-spinal meningitis were received and two of the cases proved fatal. There were no deaths from scarlet fever, whooping cough, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers and erysipelas.

The death rate from tuberculosis, 0·57 per thousand, showed no material change. The number of new cases of gonorrhœa declined slightly and there was a substantial fall in the number of new cases of syphilis which were little more than half those in the previous year.

The infant mortality rate, 43·6 per thousand births, has been lower on only one occasion and that was in the previous year when it was 37·4. Of these infants who died before their first birthday, 93% were less than six months old, 81% were less

than three months old, 62% were less than one month old, and 41% were less than one week old. Premature birth, congenital malformations and pneumonia together accounted for 68% of infant deaths.

The service of Home Helps established at the beginning of the year was in less demand than had been expected, but towards the end of the year the number of cases attended increased. After the war ended the demand for accommodation in day nurseries fell immediately and substantially; during the year, however, the number of applications for admission increased steadily, and if this demand proves permanent, additional nurseries will be required. The shortage of health visitors became very serious at the end of the year, and a scholarship scheme was established which should lead to a substantial improvement in the near future.

The Health Department is constantly meeting problems which arise from unsatisfactory housing. It is therefore gratifying to record that 552 new houses were built in the borough during the year, and if this progress can be maintained the health as well as the happiness of the community will benefit.

It is still a problem to maintain the staff of some sections of the department at full strength and I am grateful to my colleagues for the excellent work they have done under difficult circumstances. On their behalf, as well as my own, I wish to thank the Council, and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. F. GALLOWAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Offices,

Wood Street,

Doncaster.

September, 1948.

WHOLE AND PART TIME PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation and Maternity Hospitals :

J. F. GALLOWAY,
M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer and Resident Medical Officer, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium :

W. LOMAX, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer, Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

ROSE MOSS,
B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (New York).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer :

A. LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(from 24th September, 1947).

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

E. RATNER, M.D., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, Springwell House :

EILEEN G. MATTHEWS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(to 7th November, 1947).

Resident Medical Officer, Hamilton Annexe :

C. DEVA BAUGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.
(from 1st January, 1947, to 31st August, 1947).

YVONNE H. H. ROBERTS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(from 1st October, 1947).

*Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic :

L. D. CALLANDER, M.D.

*Obstetric Consultants :

D. R. L. STEVENSON, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

C. EILEEN PEAKER, M.D., M.R.C.O.G.
(from 1st September, 1947).

*Orthopaedic Surgeon :

J. D. McEWEN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

*District Medical Officers :

H. F. RENTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(No. 1 District).

J. M. HAIN, M.B., Ch.B. (No. 2 District).

*Public Vaccinators :

A. E. HUCKETT, M.B., Ch.B. (No. 1 District).

J. ASHFORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (No. 2 District).

*Pathologist :

P. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

*Radiologist :

H. MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

*Ophthalmic Surgeons :

C. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

M. D. THAKORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

Senior Dental Officer :

H. L. GRIMSHAW, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers :

D. C. KING, L.D.S.

L. E. A. REEVE, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. INNOCENT, C.R.San.Inst. (to 28th February, 1947).

J. HARRIS, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.

(from 3rd March 1947).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

P. H. CALVER, C.R.San.Inst.

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. C. HALL, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods,
M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

W. FOWLER, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

N. T. HUDSON, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

R. J. CHAMPION, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other
Foods, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (from 1st July, 1947).

Chief Health Visitor and Chief School Nurse, Supervisor of
Midwives :

Miss H. SUITER, M.I.H., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Cert.
London. San. Insp. Exam. Board.

Health Visitors, School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses :

Miss H. SHERWIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss E. M. HARDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss I. RAWLINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss C. UTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss G. WATT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

(to 30th September, 1947).

*Mrs. H. A. LANGSTAFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Clinic Nurses :

Mrs. E. M. TROTTER, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. A. YOUNG.

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic :

Miss W. BROUGHTON, S.R.N.

Nurse in Charge of Women's Clinic :

Miss M. STEWARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Nursing Staff of Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium :

Matron : Miss E. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Staff : 5 Sisters, 6 Staff Nurses ; 24 Probationers.

Nursing Staff of Maternity Home :

Matron : Miss B. A. SAXTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Staff : 1 Sister, 3 Midwives, 3 Assistant Nurses.

Municipal Midwives :

Mrs. E. E. CLARK, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. FRENCH, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. OGLESBY, S.C.M.

Miss M. SOMERS, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. HOLGATE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. A. E. SAYLES, S.C.M.

Miss E. RISELEY, S.C.M. (from 1st August, 1947).

Day Nurseries—Matrons :

Elmfield Park : Mrs. G. M. ADAMSON

(until 22nd February, 1947).

Miss H. HARTLEY, R.F.N.

(from 24th February, 1947).

Hexthorpe : Miss E. SIMPSON, S.R.N.

Marshall Avenue : Miss I. WINDER.

Ambulance Officer :

L. BIGGS.

*Public Analyst :

H. CHILDS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Home Helps Supervisor :

Miss L. NEWSOME.

Chief Clerk :

J. MALLINDER

Clerks in Health Department	...	...	...	...	6
Clerks in the Infant Welfare and School Medical Departments	...	...	...	...	5
Dental Attendants	...	...	...	...	3

* Denotes part-time.

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	7,801
Estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	75,980
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947)	...	...	...	...	21,686
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£624,262
Product of a penny rate, 1947-48 (estimated)	...	...	...	...	£2,400

Number of live births :

			Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	784	800	1584
Illegitimate	...	...	54	59	113
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	838	859	1697
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 22.33

Number of Still Births :

			Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	27	20	47
Illegitimate	...	...	-	5	5
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	27	25	52
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 29.73

Still birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 0.68

Number of Deaths :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
	512	429	941
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...			12·38
Deaths from puerperal sepsis	1
Rate per 1,000 total births' (live and still)	0·57
Deaths from other puerperal causes	3
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	1·71
Deaths from all puerperal causes	4
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	2·29
Deaths under one year of age :			
Legitimate	70
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	44·19
Illegitimate	4
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	35·40
Total deaths under one year	74
Rate per 1,000 live births	43·61
Deaths from :			
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0
Measles	2
Whooping Cough	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Diphtheria	0
Influenza	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary 35 ; Non-Pulmonary 8	43
Syphilitic Disease	6

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1947.

Per 1,000 population	Doncaster.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
Live Births ...	22·33	20·5	23·3
Still Births ...	0·68	0·50	0·62
Deaths, all causes ...	12·38	12·0	13·0
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	—	0·00	0·00
Scarlet Fever ...	—	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough ...	—	0·02	0·03
Diphtheria ...	—	0·01	0·01
Influenza ...	0·17	0·09	0·09
Smallpox ...	—	0·00	0·00
Measles ...	0·03	0·01	0·02

Per 1,000 total births (live and still)	Doncaster	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
Still Births	29·73	24·1	
Maternal Mortality :			
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	0·57		
Other puerperal causes	1·71		
All puerperal causes	2·29	1·17	
Per 1,000 live births			
Deaths under one year	43·61	41	47
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	2·36	5·8	8·0

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	1947. Doncaster.	1946. Doncaster.	1947. England and Wales.
Birth Rate	22·33	20·46	20·5
Death Rate	12·38	11·09	12·0
Infant Mortality Rate	43·61	37·4	41
Maternal Mortality Rate	2·29	0·63	1·17

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births allocated to the Borough was 1,697 (173 more than in 1946), giving a rate of 22·33 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The rate for the whole country was 20·5, and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 23·3.

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in 1947 was 941 (512 males and 429 females), an increase of 115 compared with 1946 when there were 826 deaths (465 males and 361 females). The death rate was 12·38 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 11·09 in 1946.

The principal causes of death (accounting for 86·3% of all deaths) were :

1. HEART DISEASE. There were 209 deaths (22·2% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 9 more than in the previous year.
2. CANCER. There were 145 deaths (15·4% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 31 more than in the previous year.
3. INTRACRANIAL VASCULAR LESIONS (Apoplexy) and other circulatory diseases. There were 128 deaths (13·6% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 5 more than in the previous year.

4. BRONCHITIS and other respiratory diseases. There were 70 deaths (7·4% of all deaths) from these causes. This is 30 more than in the previous year.
5. SUICIDE AND VIOLENCE. There were 51 deaths (5·4% of all deaths) from these causes. There were 9 deaths due to suicide (a decrease of 5), 17 due to road traffic accidents (an increase of 6), and 25 due to other causes of a violent nature (an increase of 11).
6. PREMATURE BIRTH, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, BIRTH INJURIES, ETC. There were 45 deaths (4·8% of all deaths) from these causes. This is 4 more than in the previous year.
7. PNEUMONIA. There were 45 deaths (4·8% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 13 more than in the previous year. Of these deaths, 9 occurred in the first year of life.
8. TUBERCULOSIS. There were 43 deaths (4·6% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 1 more than in the previous year.
9. ABDOMINAL DISEASES. There were 34 deaths (3·6% of all deaths) from these causes, from which infantile diarrhoea is excluded. This is 4 less than in the previous year. Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum caused 10, appendicitis caused 2, and other digestive diseases caused 22.
10. NEPHRITIS. There were 29 deaths (3·1% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 11 more than in the previous year.
11. INFLUENZA. There were 13 deaths (1·4% of all deaths) from this cause. This is 1 more than in the previous year.

Syphilitic diseases, the next most common cause of death, accounted for 6 deaths. Following that, diabetes, infantile diarrhoea and puerperal causes, each accounted for 4 deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					M.	F.	Total
All Causes					512	429	941
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...				0	0	0
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever				1	1	2
3.	Scarlet fever				0	0	0
4.	Whooping cough				0	0	0
5.	Diphtheria				0	0	0
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...				23	12	35
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis				4	4	8
8.	Syphilitic diseases				4	2	6
9.	Influenza				6	7	13
10.	Measles				1	1	2
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis				0	0	0
12.	Acute encephalitis				0	0	0
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) ; uterus (F) ...				3	12	15
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...				15	7	22
15.	Cancer of breast				0	15	15
16.	Cancer of all other sites				58	35	93
17.	Diabetes				2	2	4
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions				39	47	86
19.	Heart Disease				119	90	209
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system				27	15	42
21.	Bronchitis				37	22	59
22.	Pneumonia				25	20	45
23.	Other respiratory diseases				5	6	11
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...				8	2	10
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years				3	1	4
26.	Appendicitis				0	2	2
27.	Other digestive diseases				7	15	22
28.	Nephritis				17	12	29
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ...				0	1	1
30.	Other maternal causes				0	3	3
31.	Premature birth				13	8	21
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disabilities ...				10	14	24
33.	Suicide				5	4	9
34.	Road traffic accidents				16	1	17
35.	Other violent causes				14	11	25
36.	All other causes				50	57	107

GROUPED DISEASES

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Tuberculosis (all types)	43	42	34	31	52	40	45	53	41	38
Cancer	145	114	109	107	118	120	105	127	109	115
Diseases of the heart and arteries ...	337	323	310	312	297	234	261	281	275	274
Respiratory diseases (not tuberculosis)	115	72	118	103	106	86	94	141	69	72
Childbirth and associated defects ...	4	1	2	4	2	1	3	6	3	3
Congenital defects, etc.	45	41	48	49	26	33	31	37	34	25
Violent deaths (including suicide)	51	39	38	42	30	46	62	48	43	61

Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Examinations of clinical material were made during the year for the Health Department in the laboratory of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, the County Laboratory, Wakefield, and the Ministry of Health's Laboratories at Northallerton, Leeds and Sheffield.

The following are details of the examinations made :

	From Health Department.	From Private Practitioners.
Sputum	87	65
Swabs	409	532
Urine	103	37
Blood	2585	9
Fæces	20	17
Pus	2	1
Smears	1555	32
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	41	—
	4802	693

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

No changes have occurred during the year in connection with clinic and treatment centres, or nursing in the home.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The number of journeys undertaken during the year, 3538, was 11% more than in 1946 and the total mileage registered, 33712, was 17% more than in 1946.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of an Ambulance Officer and 9 drivers.

During 1947, the following work was done :—

1.	Total number of journeys undertaken during the year	3538
	(a) Private Calls	1350
	(b) For Health Department	2188
2.	Total mileage registered	33712
	(a) For private call journeys	15076
	(b) For Health Department journeys	18636
3.	Classification of journeys in 1(b) and 2(b)	
		Journeys Miles
	(a) Health Offices	275 6413
	(b) Maternity and Child Welfare	87 381
	(c) Civil Ambulance Service	200 1124
	(d) Infectious Diseases Hospital	42 739
	(e) Scabies Treatment	150 734
	(f) Municipal Midwifery Service	1433 9240
4.	Petrol supplied to vehicles during the year (gals.)	2620

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals in the borough are as follows :—

- (a) Doncaster Royal Infirmary, Thorne Road, a voluntary general hospital, contains 325 beds occupied by acute cases.
- (b) Springwell House Infirmary, Balby, a municipal general hospital, contains 146 beds occupied mainly by chronic cases. The hospital is attached to the Springwell House Institution of the Social Welfare Committee.
- (c) Hamilton Annexe, Balby, a municipal maternity hospital, contains 63 beds, and is attached to Springwell House Institution.
- (d) Hamilton Lodge Municipal Maternity Home, Carr House Road, contains 14 beds.
- (e) The Municipal Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, Tickhill Road, contains 72 beds for infectious cases, and 40 beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (f) The Smallpox Hospital, Weston Road, a municipal hospital, contains 24 beds. The wards consist of huts.
- (g) St. Catherine's Institution for Mentally Defectives, Tickhill Road, contains 480 beds, and belongs to the South West Yorkshire Joint Board, of which Barnsley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Rotherham, and Wakefield are the Constituent Authorities.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Springwell House Public Assistance Institution normally provided 40 beds (20 male and 20 female) for the care of adult medium to low grade type mental defectives. Four Doncaster cases were being accommodated at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of beds at St. Catherine's Institution allocated to Doncaster and occupied at the end of 1947 :—

		Males		Females		Totals
Allocated	...	28	...	34	...	62
Occupied	...	40*	...	36†	...	76

* Includes one patient on licence leave.

† Includes two patients on licence leave.

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1947.

In Certified (including State)		Males	Females	Total
	Institutions	51	35	86
In other Institutions	... ..	—	2	2
Under Guardianship	... ..	2	8	10
On Licence	... ..	1	2	3
Under statutory supervision				
	or action not yet taken	57	61	118
		<hr/> 111	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 219

NUMBER OF CASES IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WHOM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY WAS RESPONSIBLE AT END OF 1947.

		Males	Females	Total
Royal Earleswood Institution	...	2	—	2
Royal Albert Institution	... ..	1	—	1
*St. Catherine's Institution	... ..	40	36	76
Springwell House Institution	...	4	—	4
Stoke Park Colony	... ..	—	1	1
Rampton State Institution	... ..	5	—	5
		<hr/> 52	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 89

* One male and two females on licence leave.

STATEMENT SHOWING AGE, SEX AND CLASSIFICATION
OF DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS AT
31st DECEMBER, 1947.

AGES.					CLASSIFICATIONS.					
			M.	F.	Total			M.	F.	Total
Under 16	...	...	9	3	12	Moral Defectives	...	4	3	7
Over 16 and						Feeble-minded				
under 21	...	...	7	7	14	persons	...	15	22	37
Over 21	...	...	36	27	63	Imbeciles	...	32	10	42
						Idiots	...	1	2	3
			—	—	—			—	—	—
			52	37	89			52	37	89
			—	—	—			—	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

This work was again done under difficulties due to the shortage of staff. Midwives employed by the Council in hospital and on the district, dealt with over 450 more cases than in the previous year. This was the last full year in which public maternity services were provided entirely by the Local Authority and in 1947 over 83% of all Doncaster residents who gave birth to a child during the year made use of these public services.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Three ante-natal clinics are held each week and 1,267 expectant mothers of whom 927 were new cases attended during the year, representing 53% of the registered births, live and still. In addition, a consulting ante-natal clinic was held throughout the year once weekly by Mr. D. R. L. Stevenson and a second consulting ante-natal clinic was held once weekly by Miss C. E. Peaker from September onwards.

The appropriate statistics are as follows:

	Wood Street	Alder Grove	Wheatley	Total.
Sessions held	102	51	50	203
New cases attending	525	244	158	927
Total attendances	2921	1421	1050	5392
Average per session	29	28	21	26

MIDWIVES.

GENERAL MIDWIFERY PROVISION.

At the end of the year there was one midwife in private practice and eight municipal midwives attending patients who were confined at home.

Institutional beds for maternity cases provided by the Council consisted of 14 beds at the Municipal Maternity Home, Hamilton Lodge, and 38 beds at Hamilton Annexe (where a further 25 beds were reserved for the West Riding County Council).

Private beds were provided at the end of the year in one maternity home and one general nursing home.

The following cases have been attended during the year :

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	Total
By midwives employed by the Council :			
Domiciliary cases	560	81	641
Institution cases	1138	442	1580
By midwives in private practice :			
Domiciliary cases	148	5	153
Institution cases	74	339	413
	<hr/> 1920	<hr/> 867	<hr/> 2787

In addition, 188 abortions were attended, 35 being in domiciliary practice and 153 in institutions.

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 471 occasions. Of these requests for help, 341 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice, and 130 by midwives in institutional practice.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Up to the 1st August, 1947, this service provided seven midwives, and after that date the staff was eight in number. They were all qualified to administer gas and air analgesia, and they administered it to 58% of their patients.

The following is a record of their work :

Confinements attended as:

Midwives	560
Maternity Nurses	81
	<hr/> 641

Abnormalities or illness found:

At confinements	111
At ante-natal or post-natal visits	130
In infants	52
Number of stillbirths	14
Number of infant deaths	4
Medical Aid notes sent	273
Cases receiving gas and air analgesia	373
Abortions attended	23

The midwives also made 5,580 ante-natal and 441 post-natal visits.

HAMILTON LODGE MATERNITY HOME.

The Maternity Home again was fully occupied during the year. Many patients had to be refused admission and offered accommodation in Hamilton Annexe.

Statistics for Hamilton Lodge for 1947 are as follows :

Beds available	14
Cases admitted	296
Ante-natal cases	10
Cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	249
(b) Doctors	24
Cases transferred to Hamilton Annexe ...	9
Cases admitted after delivery	4
Puerperal pyrexia	—
Pemphigus neonatorum	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Maternal deaths	—
Stillbirths	3
Infants deaths under 10 days	2
Cases in which medical aid was sought by a midwife	116

HAMILTON ANNEXE

The number of cases admitted to Hamilton Annexe during 1946 was 1,613, an increase of 199 over the previous year.

Statistics for the Annexe for 1947 are as follows :

	W.R.C.C.	Doncaster County Borough	Total
Beds available	25	38	63
Cases admitted	852	761	1613
Ante-natal cases	126	85	211
Cases delivered by midwives ...	421	468	889
Cases delivered by doctors—			
(a) Cæsarean sections ...	53	27	80
(b) Forceps deliveries ...	40	39	79
(c) Breech deliveries ...	22	11	33
(d) Terminations	12	9	21
(e) Ectopics	3	2	5
(f) Abortions'	128	98	226
Admitted after delivery	47	22	69
Puerperal pyrexia	16	5	21
Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	—	2
Maternal deaths	4	3	7
Stillbirths	20	13	33
Infant deaths within 10 days ...	22	16	38

Details of the maternal deaths are given later in this report.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

During the year, 52 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, including twenty-one cases of septic abortion, and all cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital, as well as four non-notifiable cases which were in need of treatment.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

Consultant obstetric and ante-natal work was carried out by Mr. D. R. L. Stevenson and by Miss C. E. Peaker and the following is a summary of the work done :

	Mr. Stevenson.	Miss Peaker.
Consulting Clinic		
Sessions held	49	16
Ante-natal cases seen—Doncaster	278	66
West Riding	605	—
Post-natal cases' seen—Doncaster	4	10
West Riding	7	—
Other cases seen—Doncaster	14	6
West Riding	19	—
Hospital visits		
Hamilton Annexe	144	109
Hamilton Lodge	11	21
Isolation Hospital	35	11

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Four maternal deaths occurred in Hamilton Annexe amongst Doncaster residents during the year. One died under an anæsthetic for the manual removal of a retained placenta and she was found to have died from shock due to hæmorrhage and anæsthesia, chronic anæmia and chronic adhesive pericarditis. Another patient died from cerebral hæmorrhage, post-partum eclampsia, toxæmia of pregnancy, retained placenta. The third died from post-operative pulmonary embolism following hysterotomy and sterilization. The fourth died from toxæmia of pregnancy with acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Three maternal deaths occurred in Hamilton Annexe amongst patients who were normally resident outside the Borough. The first death was due to cerebral embolism due to chronic aortic and mitral valvular disease due to chronic rheumatic endocarditis; broncho-pneumonia and empyema. The second death was due to acute circulatory failure; post-partum eclampsia. The third death was due to post-partum eclampsia, toxæmia of pregnancy, delivery of twins.

Two maternal deaths occurred in the Isolation Hospital of patients not normally resident in the Borough. The first death was due to cardiac failure, acute bacterial endocarditis, puerperal septicæmia. The second death was due to pulmonary embolism, iliac thrombosis, puerperal sepsis, pulmonary tuberculosis.

POST-NATAL CLINIC

During the year, 217 women attended the clinic as new cases, and there were 286 attendances.

CONCEPTION CONTROL CLINIC.

This clinic is limited to married women who, for medical reasons, should avoid further pregnancies.

During the year, 31 new cases attended, and there was a total of 80 attendances.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The number of children under one year of age who first attended the Centres in 1947 was 899, representing 55% of the registered live births.

The following are statistics for the Centres during the year:

	Wood Street	Alder Grove	Wheatley	Total
No. of attendances:				
(1) By infants under one year of age ...	3548	4029	3196	10773
(2) By children aged 1 to 5 years ...	1139	1295	872	3306
No. of children who first attended during 1947:				
(1) Infants	372	278	249	899
(2) Children aged 1 to 5 years	50	19	29	98
No. of sessions held	104	52	48	204
Average attendance per session (all children)	45	102	85	69
No. of consultations ...	2916	2028	1758	6702
Average number of consultations per session	28	39	37	33
The total number of children attending during the year who, at the end of the year, were:				
(1) Infants under one year				746
(2) Children aged one to five years'				829
Percentage of registered live births represented by new infant admissions				55%

DAY NURSERIES

On 1st April, 1946, the number of Day Nurseries was reduced to three, and at the time these were sufficient to meet the demand. During 1947, however, applications for admission to the nurseries increased greatly and at the end of the year children had little prospect of entering a nursery within six months of the date of application.

At the end of the year, the numbers on the registers of the nurseries were as follows :

Nursery		0-2 years	2-5 years	Total.
Marshall Avenue	...	15	33	48
Elmfield Park	...	13	33	46
Hexthorpe	... ..	10	33	43
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	38	99	137

INFANT DEATHS AND STILL BIRTHS

Details of the deaths of infants under the age of one year are shown in the following table. The total of 74 represents a rate of 43·6 per thousand live births, compared with the rate of 37·4 in the previous year. The main cause of the increase was the greater number of infants who died of pneumonia.

Still births allocated to the Borough for the year numbered 52, giving a rate of 29·7 per thousand live and still births, and 0·68 per thousand population. The rate of 29·7 per thousand live and still births is the lowest ever recorded in Doncaster.

INFANT MORTALITY

Causes of Death.				Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Smallpox	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tubercular Disease	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	0	1	0	2	3	8	2	3	2	18
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffocation (overlaying)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at birth	...	...	...	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	6	3	2	0	11	1	1	1	0	14
Premature birth	...	...	...	17	2	1	1	21	0	0	0	0	21
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Icterus neonatorum	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other causes	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	...	...	...	30	6	6	4	46	14	5	5	4	74

SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD

Proprietary preparations of dried milk, cod liver oil and malt, etc., are supplied at cost price to those expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age who attend regularly at the various centres. In addition, the centres act as distribution posts for National Dried Milk, cod liver oil and fruit juices supplied through the Government scheme. These articles can also be obtained at the Food Office and at the Ambulance Station, Balby Road (formerly the Balby First Aid Post).

HEALTH VISITING

The health visiting work for the Borough is carried out by a staff of health visitors who at the end of the year had dwindled in number to five full-time and one part-time nurse under the supervision of a Chief Health Visitor. They also act as school nurses and tuberculosis nurses. The difficulty of maintaining an adequate staff led to the introduction of a scheme of scholarships at the end of the year in which selected candidates were given a grant of £100 to assist them in taking a course of training for health visitors, on condition that they will enter the employment of the Doncaster Health Department for a specified period on the completion of their training. It is probable that this arrangement will overcome the difficulty which has handicapped the work of the Health Department for some years.

Details of the visits made during 1947 are given below:

Expectant Mothers	...	First Visits	404	
		Total Visits		737
Infants	...	First Visits	1545	
		Total Visits		4980
Children (aged 1 to 5 years)	...			4565
Pneumonia	...			14
Measles	...			94
Whooping cough	...			36
Chicken pox	...			38
Special visits and enquiries	...			1055
Tuberculosis	...			697
Small pox contacts	...			107
Diphtheria immunisation	...			737
Total visits ...				<hr/> 13060 <hr/>

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 1,396 visits in their capacity of School Nurses, and also made the following number of half-day "session" attendances at the Welfare Centres and Clinics :

Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	750
Ante-natal Clinics	...	...	...	386
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	170
Minor Ailment Clinics	...	...	...	350
Orthopædic Clinics	...	...	...	36
Examination of school entrants	...	...	...	250
Head Inspections at schools	...	...	...	185
Refraction Clinics	...	...	...	81
Aural Clinics	...	...	...	41
Maternity Home Bookings	...	...	...	52
Superannuation examinations	...	...	...	38
Total				<hr/> 2339 <hr/>

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

A list of children notified in accordance with the Public Health Act is kept at the Health Office. All these children were visited frequently by the health visitors in the course of their normal duties.

There were 14 children on the Register at the end of the year.

PREMATURE INFANTS

The arrangements made for the ascertainment of children who, when born, weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, and the facilities to deal with them have been described in a previous report. In 1945, 68% of the ascertained premature infants survived to reach the age of one month. In 1946 the figure was 75% and in 1947 the figure was 72%.

The following figures give further information about them :

- (a) The total number of premature infants notified who were born :

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	12
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	97
Total					<hr/> 109 <hr/>

- (b) The number of those born at home :

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	...	9
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	—
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	...	9

- (c) The number of those born in hospital :

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	8
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	...	69

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

During the year, 113 live births and 5 stillbirths were illegitimate, representing 67·5 per thousand total births, which is less than last year when the figure was 78·5 per thousand total births.

During the 1914-18 war the percentage of live births in Doncaster which were illegitimate rose to 7·1 in 1918 and 6·8 in 1919. The lowest figure between the wars was in 1937 when it dropped to 3·5. During the recent war the figures rose rapidly until 1945 when 11·1% of live births were illegitimate. Since then there has been a decline in the percentage from 7·7 in 1946 to 6·7 in 1947.

The stillbirth rate amongst illegitimate children (42·4 per thousand total illegitimate births) was higher than the rate amongst legitimate children (28·8 per thousand total legitimate births). The infant mortality rate amongst illegitimate children (35·4 per thousand illegitimate live births) was below the rate amongst legitimate live births (44·2 per thousand).

The Local Authority made a grant of £100 to the funds of the Local Moral Welfare Association.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

This clinic is held twice monthly at Wood Street under the care of a visiting orthopædic surgeon. It is a combined clinic for children both of school age and below school age.

Children requiring hospital treatment are referred to special hospitals; many, generally cases of rickets, are referred to the nursery class at the Open Air School and others receive treatment, if necessary, in the Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

During the year, 72 new cases of children below school age attended the clinic, and old and new cases made 309 attendances.

Rickets and associated defects accounted for 40 out of the 72 new cases.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT

This clinic continued its work throughout the year. It is used for the treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, infants, children below school age and for cases of tuberculosis.

Mothers made 748 attendances and children below school age, 4,956 during 1947.

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Children suffering from defects of the ear, nose and throat can attend the Aural Clinic provided for school children under the charge of Mr. Petty.

During the year, 35 children below school age made 70 attendances at the clinic and 52 attendances at the Minor Ailment clinic for intermediate treatment.

Details of the cases treated are as follows :

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	17
Minor Ear, Nose and Throat Defects ...	18

In addition, inspections were made of 11 children below school age after removal of tonsils and adenoids.

ERRORS OF REFRACTION

During the year, 93 children below school age attended the refraction clinics for the first time, 20 on account of squint and 73 for other conditions. In addition, 43 children who had attended in previous years came for re-examination.

DENTAL TREATMENT

The facilities offered for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age continued as before.

These facilities are available only to those women and children who attend the Ante-Natal or Infant Welfare Centres. Dentures are supplied to expectant and nursing mothers at cost price if they are obtained within a year of the date of the last confinement.

During the year, 278 children and 67 mothers attended for treatment, making 304 and 303 attendances, respectively, and 17 dentures were supplied to the latter.

MINOR AILMENTS

Arrangements are made for young children suffering from minor ailments, such as impetigo, to be treated together with children of school age at the Minor Ailments Clinic. The majority of children suffering from these defects, however, are referred to their own doctors for treatment.

INFESTATION

A high standard of cleanliness is required in school children, who are excluded even if their hair contains a few nits; during the year 503 individual children were excluded, which is substantially less than in 1946, when 683 children were excluded.

In each of the three years before the outbreak of the war the figure was slightly over 500 and it rose sharply until 1943, when it was 929.

The parents of infested children are instructed to deal with the condition, and in cases where they have been unsuccessful the children are treated in the clinic. A similar procedure is adopted for children under school age.

In day nurseries, children are admitted only if they are completely free from infestation, and subsequently they are inspected daily and treated in the nursery if it is necessary.

NURSING HOMES

Supervision has been continued as in previous years. No unregistered homes came to the notice of the department.

At the end of the year, there were four homes registered, giving accommodation for 27 maternity beds and 51 beds for other cases.

HOME HELPS

At the beginning of the year a service of Home Helps was established, whose duties are to go to the houses of lying-in women to do the housework and look after the family while the mother is unable to do so. In exceptional cases the home helps also go to the homes of the sick and of the infirm. They are employed in a fulltime capacity and paid by the Local Authority and when their services are not required in the homes of patients, they are transferred temporarily to day nurseries to help with the domestic work. A charge is made for the services of a home help, which is graduated to take into account the family income and the number of children.

Although the service was brought to the notice of expectant mothers, the demand for it was very small at first. As the year went on, however, it grew in popularity. In the first quarter of the year 6 cases were attended, in the second quarter 13, in the third quarter 12, and in the last quarter 16, and at the end of the year 6 home helps were employed. Of the 47 cases attended, 42 were midwifery cases.

Section 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Mr. Price, the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, reports that no change has been made in the sources of supply since the last Annual Report. Extensions of the mains system have taken place to meet the needs of the continued development mainly in the Wheatley Park and Wheatley Hills districts.

The sources of supply and the quantities abstracted are shown in the following table :

	Source of Supply	Average daily quantity.
Gravitational	Langsett	1,213,546 gallons
	Thrybergh	577,612 „
	Nutwell	983,358 „
	Thornham	1,618,672 „
Boreholes	Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board	
	(Bulk Supply)	300,898 „
		<hr/> 4,694,086 „ <hr/>

The quantities of water available have been barely sufficient for the needs of the area but some progress has been made in the works of augmentation and improvement authorised by the 1945 Provisional Order, although this is necessarily very slow due to the present scarcity of labour and materials. The development of the new Rossington Bridge borehole source is progressing; the first borehole has been completed and tested and the second is approximately 250 feet deep. The test was satisfactory both as to quality and quantity and it is anticipated that at least one million gallons per day will be obtained from this new source. It is anticipated that a start will be made on the Pumping Station early in the new year and a contract has been let for the first section of 21-inch diameter pumping main. As it will now be impossible to erect a water tower at Cantley in connection with this scheme due to flying restriction on heights, application has been made to the Ministry of Health under the provisions of the Water Act, 1945, for an Order to permit the construction of an additional Service Reservoir on the northern side of the town to be called the Cusworth Service Reservoir.

Some progress has been made with the Butterbusk Works although again this has been slow. The contract for the service reservoir is in progress, and a contract for the pumping and delivery mains has been accepted.

The quality of the water supplied has been generally satisfactory and sampling has received more attention this year than hitherto, far more samples both of the raw water and that of the water going into supply having been taken. In all cases where samples of water going into supply have been unsatisfactory bacteriologically, later confirmatory samples have proved satisfactory. A total of 234 bacteriological samples have been analysed. Twenty of these were made on the raw borehole water and all were satisfactory. Fifty-one samples were taken on the raw waters from the Firsby and Thrybergh supplies, in many cases from streams and springs before storage, and 32 of these showed some pollution as instanced by the presence of *B. coli*. Twenty-five samples were taken after filtration but before complete treatment and chlorination, nine of these were not completely satisfactory. Of the remaining 158 samples, these were all of water as supplied, 84 being taken at the Warmsworth Service Reservoir. Ten of these showed the presence of some *B. coli*, as did 13 samples out of a total of 74 taken at various points in the area.

In addition to the bacteriological examination, full chemical analyses were made on seven samples, three from raw borehole water and the remainder from various points as supplied. These results are exclusive of the full tests made on the water from the new Rossington Bridge source.

As hitherto, no reports of plumbo-solvency have been received, nor is any suspected.

With the exception of about twenty isolated properties, all premises are supplied from public water mains and none by means of stand-pipes.

Although a number of samples show the presence of *B. coli*, no continuing source of contamination has been discovered in the water as supplied. In all cases, with the exception of samples at Warmsworth Service Reservoir, succeeding samples have proved satisfactory. In the latter case, two successive samples in March showed the presence of *B. coli*, but a period of three months followed in which the water was entirely free from suspicion. Five doubtful samples in the months of June and July led to a careful and detailed examination of the whole watershed of the Thrybergh source (the only one concerned) to ascertain if a single source of pollution was the cause, but none could be discovered. As a result a change in the method of sterilization by the use of break point chlorination instead of chloramination, after all other forms of treatment, was inaugurated in August as an additional safeguard. This has proved very satisfactory, only one doubtful sample having been reported since that time and confirmatory samples being free from suspicion.

MAIN DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year, certain alterations in the sanitary condition of the area have taken place. The intense housing activity of the post-war years has necessitated considerable extensions to the sewerage system and means of sewage disposal. Extensions to the Sandall Purification Works were commenced in March which will provide additional settling tanks, filters and humus tanks together with the necessary pumping stations and ancillary works. This scheme includes also for a new outfall culvert under the Canal to discharge into the Flood Drain instead of the present outfall into the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation.

A contract for the extension of the existing main intercepting sewer in Wheatley Hall Road as far as Sandall Purification Works, together with a new main surface water outfall to the old course of the River Don was commenced in August to deal with the extended development of the Wheatley Park Estate. A further contract has been let for another main intercepting sewer in the proposed extension of Wheatley Hall Road to the east of the Sandall Works to serve the Clay Lane district. A branch intercepting sewer is included in the scheme to connect the Wheatley Hills area by gravity to the Purification Works, and when the whole scheme is completed the Wheatley Hills Pumping Station which is serving this area will be abandoned.

Parts of the town subject to certain localised flooding in times of heavy rain have received attention. A relief surface water sewer to prevent flooding in Lowther Road has been completed, and a further scheme prepared for the relief of areas in Imperial Crescent and St. Helen's Road.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of 1947 there remained 49 houses provided with privies and 21 with pail closets. These houses are in outlying or low-lying parts of the town.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Refuse Collection Department has a staff consisting of 1 chargeman, 10 drivers and 35 men, and has a fleet of 12 vehicles of which 4 were purchased in 1936, 1 in 1938, 3 in 1939 and 1 in each of the years 1941, 1944, 1945 and 1947. The Transport Department is responsible to the Health Committee for the garaging and maintenance of the vehicles.

Following the heavy snowfalls in February, 1947, and the general thaw in March, the River Don overflowed its banks in Doncaster and the surrounding districts. The Marshgate area of Doncaster was affected and occupiers of houses were able to use only their upstairs rooms. Men and vehicles of the Health Department helped to deal with the emergency in co-operation with other departments of the Corporation. Fresh water, lighting equipment and chemical closets were issued. The closets were

emptied, cleaned and charged with a solution of disinfectant each night at dusk until the people were able to revert to the usual arrangements. Ashes and other refuse were also collected from the houses. Horses and large drays with raised platforms were used for this work. When the floods had subsided, the roads, passages, spare ground and the houses were sprayed with a strong solution of disinfectant to flood level.

The following work has been done during 1947 by the Refuse Collection Department :

Privy middens, pail closets and chemical closets emptied	...	...	...	...	4478*
Dry ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	153
Sanitary bins and boxes emptied	...	...	...	...	weekly

* This figure includes temporary pail closets used at Race Meetings and on fairgrounds.

LOADS REMOVED

Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	...	158
Dry ashes and house refuse	...	...	...	...	...	10071
Trade refuse and salvage	...	...	...	...	...	873

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

These loads were disposed of as follows :

Loads of nightsoil, dry ash and house refuse deposited at the destructor	...	...	...	...	5485
Loads of trade refuse and salvage deposited at the destructor	...	...	...	...	873
Loads of dry ash and house refuse deposited at the Balby tip	...	...	...	...	511
Loads of nightsoil, dry ash and house refuse deposited at the Racecourse tip	...	...	...	...	1116
Loads of nightsoil, dry ash and house refuse deposited at the Armthorpe Road tip	...	...	...	...	810
Loads of nightsoil, dry ash and house refuse deposited at the Hexthorpe tip	...	...	...	...	2204
Loads of nightsoil deposited at the Sandy Lane Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	103

The weights of refuse removed to the Destructor and Controlled Tips were as follows :

										House				Trade and										
										Refuse			Dry Ash			Nightsoil			Other Refuse			Total		
Destructor	...	11260	0	0	1	18	0	29	13	0	1156	4	0	12447	15	0								
Balby Tip	...	1064	12	0	5	15	0	—	—	—	12	3	0	1082	10	0								
Racecourse Tip	.	2000	10	0	3	8	0	11	19	0	60	17	0	2076	14	0								
Hexthorpe Rd.																								
Tip		1438	2	0	2	19	0	4	10	0	62	9	0	1508	0	0								
Hexthorpe Tip	.	3832	14	0	5	10	0	35	8	0	134	18	0	4008	10	0								
Sandy Lane																								
Sewage Works								37	14	3				37	14	3								
TOTALS		...	19595	18	0	19	10	0	119	4	3	1426	11	0	21161	3	3							

SALVAGE

The following figures show the total quantities of material salvaged and disposed of at the Destructor Works :

	T. C. Q.			Revenue		
				£	s.	d.
Paper	425	17	1	2746	3	11
Pressed and unbaled tins	474	13	1	1050	13	10
Heavy iron	30	17	2	73	12	9
Aluminium, brass, copper and lead	2	16	3	55	14	4
Bones	6	13	3	38	9	0
Bottles and jars ...	13	15	2	113	12	4
Cullet		6	0		4	6
Kitchen Waste	121	9	2	135	8	5
Rags	5	11	0	143	12	1
Sacking	6	10	1	43	3	1
Cinders	30	16	1	8	17	11
Totals ...	1119	7	0	£4409	12	2

The above figures do not include paper, metals, rags, etc., collected and disposed of by licensed dealers in the district or kitchen waste collected by the many pig keepers. The Refuse Destructor and Controlled Tips are supervised by the Borough Surveyor.

WASTE PAPER

The weight of waste paper (426 tons) collected during 1947 shews a slight increase over the previous year (407 tons).

The co-operation of householders is essential to increase the waste paper collection in the Borough and the importance of this work must be continually impressed upon them. No effort has been spared in this direction by advertisement, display of posters on omnibuses and public notice boards, personal visits to houses, labels affixed to bins, and window displays.

The Health Committee recommended the purchase of trailers for the refuse collection vehicles to displace the large sacks hanging from the rear doors of the vehicles.

KITCHEN WASTE

This item of salvage shows an increase over the previous year of 5 tons 8 cwts. 1 qr., despite the large amount being removed from the communal bins by unauthorised persons. It is estimated

that the Corporation collect less than half of the amount placed in the bins. The Police have been requested to help in this direction. One man was brought before the Magistrates and the case was dismissed upon the payment of 5s. 0d. costs.

The communal bins used for the collection of kitchen waste in the Borough, are emptied twice weekly and are cleaned regularly.

The Health Committee hopes to experiment with this type of salvage by providing covered containers, issued to householders in a certain district, and to put into operation a house-to-house collection. Should this prove successful, other areas will be taken over on these lines.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Complaints received and dealt with	906
Inspections re nuisances	11617
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	1887
Statutory notices	833
Notices complied with	2612
Notices not complied with or only partly complied with ...	98
Legal proceedings taken	None
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	3156

Comprising as follows :

Ashbins provided	1016
Ashpits abolished	4
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	25
Drains cleaned out, re-laid, repaired or re-trapped	397
do. new inspection chambers provided	4
do. new inspection chamber covers provided	2
do. ventilation shafts and soil pipes repaired	9
do. gullies cleaned out	5
do. gullies provided with new grates	5
do. cesspools emptied	2

Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	...	...	...	216
do. walls repaired	...	...	...	187
do. ceilings repaired	...	...	...	44
do. floors repaired	...	...	...	37
do. doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	11
do. chimneys repaired	...	...	...	37
do. fireplaces and ranges renewed or repaired	...	...	...	107
do. windows repaired or sashes recorded	...	...	...	126
do. coppers renewed	...	...	...	27
do. new eaves gutters or fall pipes provided	...	...	...	93
do. eaves gutters or fall pipes cleaned out or repaired	...	...	...	148
do. handrails repaired	...	...	...	5
do. houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested	...	...	...	18
do. cellar floors re-laid	...	...	...	5
do. cellars ventilated	...	...	...	1
Waterclosets, cistern repaired or renewed	...	...	...	84
do. provided with new pans	...	...	...	118
do. repaired	...	...	...	29
do. new seats provided	...	...	...	18
do. service pipes to cisterns repaired	...	...	...	144
do. cleansed	...	...	...	7
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	19
Sinks and baths, waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	...	...	...	45
Lavatory basins renewed	...	...	...	3
Dykes cleansed	...	...	...	1
Yards and passages, pavings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	19
Yards and passages cleansed	...	...	...	5
Water supply, service pipes repaired	...	...	...	40
do. taps repaired or new taps provided	...	...	...	9
do. hot water cylinders and boilers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	12
do. new services provided	...	...	...	39
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	7
Sewers cleansed	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from flooding of cellars abated	...	...	...	19
Covered metal receptacles provided for storage of pig swill	...	...	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	264
Visits re isolated cases	...	...	...	...	12
Visits re infectious disease contacts	...	...	...	...	418
Visits re scabies cases	...	...	...	...	211
Rooms disinfected (including verminous houses)	...	...	...	...	173
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	4043
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	86

FOOD AND DRUGS

Number of samples taken	265
Comprising as follows :	
Milk	102
Bottle Milk (Tuberculin Tested)	6
Bottle Milk (Pasteurised)	10
Bottle Milk (Sterilised)	4
Butter	2
Margarine	2
Lard	1
Cooking Fat	1
Cheese	4
Coffee	16
Coffee and Chicory	2
Cocoa	5
Sausages	3
Polony	2
Brawn	2
Black Pudding	1
Baking Powder	14
Ground Ginger	5
Pepper	6
Malt Vinegar	13
Vinegar	2
Jam	22
Ground Almond substitute	1
Onion Powder	1
Gelatine	2
Custard Powder	1
Mustard	2
Glauber's Salts	6
Zinc Ointment	2
Glycerine	1
Iodine	1
Tumeric Powder	1
Epsom Salts	2
Aspirin Tablets	3
Health Salts	5
Camphorated Oil	1
Parrish's Chemical Food	7
Blackcurrant Puree	1
Easton's Syrup	3
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	6
Number of other samples reported not genuine	2
Legal proceedings instituted	Nil
Number of cautions issued	5
Number of wholesale margarine dealers' registered	12
Number of wholesale margarine dealers' premises registered	17

No.	Article	Adulteration or Offence.	Action taken and remarks.
126	Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat.	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
133 Informal	Baking Powder	Sample was deficient in available Carbon Dioxide.	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
134 Informal	Baking Powder	Sample was deficient in available Carbon Dioxide.	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
139	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 10 per cent.	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.
166	Milk	Sample contained a small amount of added water.	Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
167	Milk	Sample contained a small amount of added water.	Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
168	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 20.3 per cent.	Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
180	Milk	Slightly deficient in milk-fat.	Cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

NOTE :—The following was the average per cent of milk-fat and solids-not-fat of the samples of milk which were taken, viz :

Milk-fat	...	...	...	...	3.64%
Solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	8.68%

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	57
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	107
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	27
Undesignated Milk	...	...	...	...	47
Heat-treated Milk	...	...	...	...	46

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SHOPS

Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2
New Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	17
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	...	...	...	38
Inspections of Slaughterhouses, Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	3119
Animals killed at Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	35442
Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	Nil

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

		Cattle excluding Cows.		Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.		Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	...	6426	1181		4079	23132		624
Number inspected	... ..	6426	1181		4079	23132		624
All diseases except Tuberculosis:								
Whole carcasses condemned		31	84		70	198		19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		1481	456		12	4255		46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	... ..	23.53	45.81		2.01	14.93		10.41
Tuberculosis only:								
Whole carcasses condemned		34	124		26	1		15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		1109	513		9	—		39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	... ..	17.79	53.94		0.85	0.004		8.63

FOOD CONDEMNED AT SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES

Imported Beef	Sausages	... ..	414½ lbs.
5 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.			
Corned Beef 1 ton 17cwts. 3 qrs. 1lb.	Pork	... ..	3 lbs.
Bacon 268 lbs.	Imported Sheep Livers		15 lbs.
Rabbits 183 lbs.	Chickens	... ..	425 lbs.
Chitterlings ... 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.	Imported Veal	... ..	31 lbs.
Brawn 24 lbs.	Lamb	... ..	25 lbs.
Liver 6½ lbs.	Meat Pies and Puddings		419 lbs.
Fish ... 4 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 7 lbs.	Pikelets	... ..	203 lbs.
Compound Fat 28 lbs.	Flour	... ..	166½ lbs.
Whey 568 lbs.	Semolina	... ..	180 lbs.
Bananas 22 tons 9 cwts.	Cheese	... ..	267½ lbs.
Bread 16 cwts.	Sultanas	... ..	269 lbs.
Peas ... 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.	Pears	... ..	166 lbs.
Minced Beef 27 lbs.	Butter	... ..	96½ lbs.
Margarine 42 lbs.	Grapes	... ..	251 lbs.
Biscuits 13 lbs.	Chocolate and Sweets	... ..	197 lbs.
Tomatoes 235 lbs.	Peaches	... ..	612 lbs.
Cherries 179 lbs.	Vermicelli	... ..	28 lbs.
Macaroni 28 lbs.	Plums	... ..	55 lbs.
Oats 108 lbs.	Spring Cabbage	... ..	8 cwts.
Bilberries 28 lbs.	Watercress	... ..	272 lbs.
Mustard and Cress ... 112 lbs.	Luncheon Meat	... ..	7 lbs.
Yeast 56 lbs.	Chestnuts	... ..	33 lbs.
Pineapple 120 lbs.	Raisins	... ..	25 lbs.
Dates 76 lbs.	Buns and Tea-cakes	... ..	266 lbs.
Fish Cakes 98 lbs.	Sugar	... ..	75 lbs.
Icing Sugar 224 lbs.	Dried Figs	... ..	90 lbs.
Eggs 2148	Dried Eggs	... ..	28 lbs.
Cucumbers 15 lbs.	Assorted Tinned Foods		9797
Assorted jars and bottles of various foods			787

Of an approximate total weight of 44 tons 11 cwts. 14 lbs.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	176
Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	None

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS

Number on Register :

Cowkeepers and wholesale dealers	...	...	...	...	6
Cowkeepers and retail dealers	...	...	...	...	2
Average number of dairy cattle kept in Borough	...	...	...	...	110
Milk Purveyors only—on register	...	...	...	...	40
Wholesale milk dealers—on register	...	...	...	...	2
Number of persons licensed to Pasteurise Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	7
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	26

NOTE :—In addition to the above there are a number of shopkeepers who sell milk in “sealed” bottles, as supplied by wholesale firms.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	415
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	6
Work done to remedy complaints :						
Dirty cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty milk churns cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Towels and washing facilities provided for cowmen	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cows properly groomed before milking	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milking stools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy floor repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

CINEMAS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	14
Contraventions found and dealt with :						
New W.C. basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial lighting provided to sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	1

FACTORIES ACT

Number of factories (with power)	...	...	...	224
Number of factories (non-power)	...	...	...	103
Number of Outworkers on books	...	...	...	4
Inspections	...	...	...	351
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	15
Written notices	...	...	...	7
Verbal notices	...	...	...	11
Contraventions or defects dealt with :				
Dirty premises and yards	...	...	...	12
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	10
No separate sanitary accommodation for both sexes	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities provided for employees	...	...	...	1

CANAL BOATS

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	132
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	7
Persons on board (adults)	...	...	...	...	10
Persons on board (children)	...	...	...	...	None
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	None

LODGING HOUSES

Number on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	4
Removed from Register	...	...	...	Nil
Added to Register	...	...	...	Nil
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	4
Number of inspections	...	...	...	160
Written notices	...	...	...	1
Verbal notices	...	...	...	1
Contraventions or defects found	...	...	...	9
Work done to remedy complaints :				
Verminous bedrooms and bedding disinfested	...	...	...	2
Floors cleansed	...	...	...	1
Windows cleansed	...	...	...	1
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	2
Ventilation of bedrooms properly maintained	...	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLY (OTHER THAN TOWN'S)

Samples of water have been obtained from the following 17 houses (16 from wells and 1 from borehole), and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical and bacteriological examination, with the following results :

	Result:	Remarks.
Wilby Farm, Bessacarr (Well)	Polluted and unfit for drinking purposes.	New water main with town's supply being laid.
Fish Pond Cottages (2). Bessacarr (otherwise Wilby Farm Cottages)	do.	Being dealt with as unfit houses.
White and Rose Cottages Low Ellers, Bessacarr. (Well)	do.	Action is being taken to provide a direct supply from the town's piped supply.
Low Ellers Farm, Bessacarr (Well)	do.	do.
Gibson's Cottage, Low Ellers, Bessacarr (Well)	do.	do.
High Ellers Farm, Bessacarr (Well)	do.	do.
6, Nottingham Street. (Well)	do.	do.
1 and 1a, Black Bank. (Well)	do.	do.
29, Black Bank (Well)	do.	do.
23, Eden Grove. (Well)	do.	do.
South View Cottage, Carr Hill (Well)	do.	do.
Carr Lodge Farm, Loversall (Well)	do.	do.
Sandall Beat House. (Well)	Satisfactory	
Red House Farm, Racecourse, (Borehole).	do.	

RESULTS OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
OF 80 SAMPLES OF ICE CREAM TAKEN IN THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER DURING 1947

	COUNT	B. COLI			
		Nil	In 1c.c.	In 1 ¹ / ₁₀ th c.c.	In 1 ¹ / ₁₀₀ th c.c.
GRADE 1 (38 samples)	Under 10,000	19	6	1	
	„ 100,000	3	3		2
	„ 1,000,000	1			
	Over 1,000,000	2	1		
GRADE 2 (16 samples)	Under 10,000	1	1		1
	„ 100,000	3		1	2
	„ 1,000,000	2		1	1
	Over 1,000,000	1			2
GRADE 3 (18 samples)	Under 10,000				
	„ 100,000			1	3
	„ 1,000,000				1
	Over 1,000,000	2	1	3	6
GRADE 4 (8 samples)	Under 10,000			1	
	„ 100,000				
	„ 1,000,000				
	Over 1,000,000				7

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (approximate)

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	49
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets	21
*Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and fixed ashpits	107
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other moveable receptacles	21568
* There are a number of houses with fixed dry ashpits which are not used, the tenants having been provided with sanitary dustbins.	

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

Firms registered	...	...	...	...	...	64
Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	87
Deputies registered	...	...	...	...	...	123
Inspections of premises	...	...	...	...	...	29

MISCELLANEOUS

Inspections and re-visits to rat-infested premises	...	2028
Inspections of school sanitary conveniences	...	36
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	...	1256
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	...	110
Inspections of refuse tips	...	65
Inspections of fried fish shops	...	176
Inspections of ice cream factories, shops and stalls	...	242
Samples of town's water taken for analysis or bacteriological examination	...	196
Samples of water (Public Baths) taken for bacteriological examination	...	60
Samples of Ice Cream taken for bacteriological examination	...	80
Sample of bread taken for bacteriological examination		1
Sample of fish taken for bacteriological examination		1
Samples of water taken from flooded cellars for examination	...	3
Houses measured up under Housing Act, 1936	...	25
Drains tested	...	25
Smoke observations	...	2

JOHN HARRIS, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.
Chief Sanitary Inspector

SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths are purified by chlorination, which is checked by bacteriological examination of the water. During the year, samples were taken on twenty occasions and a satisfactory standard was maintained.

SCHOOLS

The sanitary condition of the Authority's schools is kept under regular supervision by the sanitary inspectors and the health visitors.

Section 4.

HOUSING

The numbers of new houses erected in the Borough during the year were :

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	455
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	97

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 21,686.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2307
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	6143
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2036

* Included in this figure is a number having only minor defects.

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1291
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :			
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	221
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	139
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	32

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	612
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	326
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	248
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

OVERCROWDING

The figures connected with overcrowding can be summarised as follows:

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year		24
(2) Number of families dwelling therein		44
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein		240
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		31
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		18
(2) Number of cases relieved in dwellings owned by the Local Authority		9
(d) (1) Number of cases of dwellings in which overcrowding took place after previous overcrowding had been relieved by the Local Authority ...		Nil
(2) Number of cases of dwellings, previously uncrowded, allowed to become overcrowded after the appointed day		Nil
(3) Number of cases of refusal to accept alternative accommodation		Nil

Section 5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

During the year, the following samples have been examined :

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Fifty-seven samples were examined and 17 failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division).

Pasteurised Milk.

One hundred and seven samples were examined and twenty-one failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division).

Sterilised Milk.

Twenty-seven samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests. The results were communicated to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division).

Heat Treated Milk.

Forty-six samples were examined and twelve failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. In these cases, letters of caution were sent to the retailers and wholesalers concerned.

Undesignated Milk.

Forty-seven samples were taken for plate count and *B. coli*, and thirty-one failed to satisfy these tests. Letters of caution were sent to the retailers and the various Authorities for the district in which the producers' premises were situated were notified also.

Thirty-two samples of undesignated milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and were found to be negative.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Details of action taken with regard to meat and other foods and adulteration of food are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Chemical examinations are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Childs, at Sheffield.

Bacteriological examinations are performed at the pathological laboratory of the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

NUTRITION

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department pays careful attention to teaching about nutrition. The distribution of dried milk, cod liver oil and malt and vitamin preparations at the clinics has already been described. Free milk is also supplied to those cases of tuberculosis requiring it.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

The main opportunities for health propaganda occur during interviews with those attending the clinics, and during the visits of health visitors and sanitary inspectors to the homes of the people.

Every month, one thousand copies of *Better Health* and many hundreds of leaflets on health subjects are distributed and three sites are used for displaying posters, which, like "*Better Health*" and the pamphlets, are prepared for Local Authorities by the Central Council for Health Education.

Newspaper publicity again was used to assist the diphtheria immunisation campaign.

Section 6.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SCARLET FEVER

The number of notifications of scarlet fever received was 91 (compared with 123 in 1946), and 83 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The diagnosis was changed after admission to "observation" in 2 cases, measles in 1 case, tonsillitis in 1 case and chicken pox in 1 case, making the number of confirmed cases of scarlet fever 86.

There were no deaths due to the disease.

DIPHTHERIA

The number of notifications received was 17 (including one non-civilian) and all cases were transferred to the Isolation Hospital. The diagnosis was confirmed in 9 cases and in the remaining 8, it was altered as follows: Vincent's angina in 4 cases, tonsillitis in 3 cases, and diphtheria carrier in 1 case.

Of the 9 cases confirmed as suffering from diphtheria, 8 were under the age of 15 years, and of these eight, only two had been immunised.

There were no deaths due to the disease.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Immunisation was continued at the central clinic, the welfare centres, in schools and day nurseries.

During the year, 820 children received a full course of immunisation, of whom 691 were under 5 years of age. At the end of the year, it was estimated that 34·0% of the children under 5 years of age, and 60·6% of the children of school age had been immunised, or 50·7% of the total child population.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

Four cases were notified during the year. Three cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital—the diagnosis of one was altered after admission to "observation," one patient made a satisfactory recovery, and one (an infant) died.

One case was notified from the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, after the death of the patient.

SMALLPOX

One case was notified during the year. The patient, a young man of 23, who had been vaccinated 13 years previously, did not complain of any symptoms until the day on which the rash appeared. He carried out his normal duties as a school teacher on that day (Friday the 28th March) although he felt ill and was

seen by the other teachers to have a rash on his face. On returning home after school he went to bed because he felt ill. A doctor was called in and after two days the nature and distribution of the rash aroused his suspicions. The patient was admitted to the smallpox hospital on the 31st March suffering from variola major and discharged after four weeks. The diagnosis was confirmed clinically by an expert from the Ministry of Health, and bacteriologically by Professor Downie of Liverpool University. Arrangements were made for the vaccination of the pupils and staff of the school in which he taught and for the immediate contacts of the patient.

No secondary cases occurred and the source of the infection was never traced, although it was surmised that it was derived from the outbreak in Scunthorpe.

One other patient was admitted for observation at the same time. She was a student nurse from another hospital who had been vaccinated on starting nursing. Ten days later she developed on the shoulders and the upper part of the trunk discreet vesicles which pustulated. Bacteriological investigation supported the diagnosis of vaccinia.

During the year, one other case suspected of suffering from smallpox was admitted to hospital, but was diagnosed as chicken-pox after admission.

ERYSIPELAS

Three cases of erysipelas were notified, one of whom received hospital treatment. None of the cases died.

PNEUMONIA

During the year, 10 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified, and one of these was admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Three of the notified cases proved fatal.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Thirteen cases were notified during the year, all between the 16th June and 23rd November. In one case the diagnosis was altered to rheumatic fever, in one case to tonsillitis and in one case to benign lymphocytic meningitis.

One confirmed case was notified in June, one in July, three in August, two in September, one in October and two in November. Three of these cases were notified from the Doncaster Royal Infirmary, two being normally resident outside the Borough, and the third was a Doncaster child recovering from suppurative appendicitis. No evidence of contact was traced in any of the cases notified.

The cases were classified as follows :

- i. Paralytic—severe ... one female, aged 6 years.
- ii. Paralytic—moderate ... three males, aged 2, 10 and 32 years.
- iii. Paralytic—slight ... three males, aged 9 months, 17 months and 3 years.
- iv. Non-paralytic or presumptive ... one female, aged 46 years, and two males, aged 8 and 17 years.

There were no deaths from the disease. Six confirmed and three non-confirmed cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and those requiring orthopædic treatment were subsequently transferred to rehabilitation units. No case required treatment in a respirator.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

Throughout the year, 1,037 cases of measles were notified (compared with 22 cases in 1946). Twenty-nine cases occurred in the first quarter, 890 in the second quarter, 111 in the third quarter, and 7 in the last quarter of the year.

Fourteen of the notified cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There were two deaths due to the disease.

Whooping cough notifications numbered 68 (compared with 166 in 1946). One of the notified cases was admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths due to this disease.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

During the year, 52 cases were notified, and 22 of these, including 5 following abortion, were normally resident outside the Borough. All these cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, as well as 4 non-notifiable cases which were in need of treatment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANITORIUM ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1947.

No. of Cases.	Diagnosis on Admission.																											
	Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis	Observation	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carrier	Tuberculosis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Septic Abortion	Puerperium	Mastitis	Measles	Contact Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Small Pox	Meningitis	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Syphilis	Appendicitis	Vaccinia	Rhinitis and Pulmonary Atelectasis	Polynneuritis	Gynecological
In Hospital on 1st Jan.	13	...	...	3	...	37	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted during 1947	83	8	1	17	1	92	50	41	6	2	19	2	2	4	1	3	1	9	2	12	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	24
Discharged during 1947	90	8	1	20	1	74	47	41	6	2	19	2	3	4	1	2	1	9	2	13	3	3	3	2	1	...	1	16
Died during 1947	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
In Hospital on 31st Dec., 1947	6	...	...	...	...	39	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

					Doncaster.	England and Wales.	126 Great Towns.
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	—	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	—	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever			...	...	0.04	0.05	0.06
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	1.13	1.37	1.54
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	0.90	2.22	2.41
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.13	0.15
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.19	0.21
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	...	13.65	9.41	9.13
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.79	0.89

TUBERCULOSIS.

The local arrangements for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis remained unchanged, and the clinical work continued to be undertaken by one of the specialist staff of the West Riding County Council.

During the year 1947, 91 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (43 male and 28 female) and 11 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (3 male and 8 female) came to the notice of the department. At the end of the year the number and distribution of cases on the register were as follows:

Pulmonary tuberculosis:

Males	...	...	...	158
Females	...	...	...	104—Total 262

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis:

Males	37
Females	57—Total 94

Total cases	356
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During the year, 115 cases (69 pulmonary and 46 non-pulmonary) were removed from the register—68 on account of recovery and other reasons and 47 on account of death (31 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary). Of these deaths, 9 were of unnotified cases.

Cases attending the dispensary numbered 824 and they made 2,237 visits to it. In addition, 53 contacts were examined. Two of these were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and one case remained under dispensary observation. The number of X-Ray examinations made was 655.

At the end of the year, cases receiving institutional treatment for tuberculosis were distributed as follows:

In Doncaster Sanatorium:

Pulmonary cases	39
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In Special Hospitals:

Pulmonary cases	7
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Non-Pulmonary cases	5
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Total	51
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At the end of the year, 25 patients were receiving allowances amounting to £32 4s. 2d. per week, under the scheme by which payments are made to certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with the object of securing treatment at the earliest possible stage. During the year, 30 new patients received allowances.

Since the scheme began to operate in Doncaster on the 1st July, 1943, 164 patients have received allowances.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Attendances during the year	1809
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Cases treated:

Skin (Lupus)	7
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Glands of neck	15
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Abdominal glands	4
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Bone—Hip	1
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27

In addition, 26 patients from the West Riding area attended this Clinic, and made 1,406 attendances.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947.

Age Periods	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1— 5 	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5—10 	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
10—15 	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
15—20 	4	3	0	2	0	2	0	0
20—25 	7	7	0	0	0	2	0	0
25—35 	11	8	0	0	5	5	1	0
35—45 	1	4	1	2	4	0	1	1
45—55 	8	3	0	0	5	1	0	0
55—65 	7	1	0	0	6	1	1	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals ...	43	28	3	8	23	12	4	4

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It has not been necessary to take any action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this Section.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

Non-notified Tuberculosis deaths	9
Total Tuberculosis deaths	43
Total rate for Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	0·57

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1947, and also the total number of attendances of Doncaster residents at treatment centres.

New cases attending :	Royal Infirmary	Women's Clinic	Other Centres
Syphilis' 	22	3	4
Gonorrhœa 	59	1	1
Non-venereal ...	29	255	6
Total ...	110	259	11
Total attendances ...	3738	2673	158

The following table shows the new cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa in Doncaster residents since 1936:

Year.		Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.
1936	... ..	51	113
1937	... ..	52	85
1938	... ..	34	79
1939	... ..	33	55
1940	... ..	24	57
1941	... ..	19	43
1942	... ..	37	52
1943	... ..	40	73
1944	... ..	45	44
1945	... ..	42	42
1946	... ..	54	76
1947	... ..	29	61

During the year, 927 new patients attended the ante-natal clinic, and 742 of these were examined for evidence of syphilitic infection. In 4 cases, the result was positive.

The contacts notified under Regulation 33B numbered 5 females. Two notifications were received in respect of two of these, one of whom was treated. None of the remainder was traced as the information available was insufficient to identify them.

ANTHRAX

No cases of anthrax were notified during the year.

BLINDNESS

The number of cases registered during the year was 7, and the total number of Blind Persons on the Register at the end of the year was 115 (a decrease of 3), their ages and sex being as follows:

Age Group.		Males,	Females.	Total.
0—5 years	... ..	—	—	—
6—10 years	... ..	1	—	1
11—20 years	... ..	2	—	2
21—30 years	... ..	2	4	6
31—40 years	... ..	4	5	9
41—50 years	... ..	5	6	11
51—60 years	... ..	10	8	18
61—70 years	... ..	12	8	20
71—80 years	... ..	18	13	31
81—90 years	... ..	7	10	17

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

During the year, ophthalmia neonatorum notifications received numbered 14, of which 5 were babies not normally resident in the Borough.

In all cases, the condition was cured without any impairment of vision.

CANCER—SITUATION OF DISEASE (1947)

Parts of body affected.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	...	...			3	—	3
Throat, Neck, Gullet	...	...			2	—	2
Stomach	...	...	...	...	15	7	22
Intestines	...	...	...	...	9	14	23
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Rectum	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
Liver, Gall Bladder	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Breast	...	...	...	...	—	15	15
Lungs and respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	17	5	22
Generative organs	...	...	...	...	8	18	26
Kidney and Bladder	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Various	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Totals					76	69	145

CANCER—AGES AT DEATH (1947)

AGES.	Under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards	Totals
Males	1	3	7	29	22	14	76
Females	3	13	23	17	13	69
Totals	1	6	20	52	39	27	145



